

[CONFIDENTIAL.]**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,**POUNJ, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES.****Received up to 29th August, 1878.****POLITICAL.****The Akhbār-i-Ām, Lahore, of the 21st August, says that**Circulation,
1,050 copies.

The arrival of the Russian Embassy at Kabul. the Government of India can no longer afford to be indifferent to the Russian intrigues at Kabul. It has long been the object of Russia to make a friendly alliance with the Amir of Kabul, so that she may be able to carry out her designs against India. She has long been trying through her emissaries to induce the Amir to enter into a friendly alliance with her by appealing to his avarice, and by inspiring him with a dread of the Russian power. Now it has been heard that a Russian embassy, under the charge of the Russian Governor-General of Samarkand, has arrived at Kabul. The Akhbār-i-Ām then, after referring to the manner in which the Russian Embassy has been received by the Amir, and to the proposed despatch of a counter-mission by the Government of India in the beginning of the next month, proceeds to remark that there is no doubt that the English Embassy will consist of able and experienced men. But that it has a very delicate and difficult task before it. The Russians have succeeded in establishing their influence over the minds of the Afghans by bragging

that they have beaten the Turks, that they are the masters of Turkey, that they have outwitted the English, and that the English are their servants' servants ; and it will probably be found that the Afghans have wholly forgotten the greatness, the uprightness, and the justice of the English. Nor will it be easy to drive the fear of the Russians from the minds of the Afghans, and to inspire them with a feeling of love towards the English. What a good thing it would have been if our Government had like Russia sent occasional special missions to Kabul as a counterpoise to Russian influence ; our Government in that case would have been following the wise policy of that student who learns his lesson betimes, and not that of the scholar who neglecting them tries to make up for lost time but fails.

Circulation,
820 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 26th August says that it appears from the telegraphic news received from London on the 19th

The Afghan Politics.
instant that the English press has unanimously approved of the proposed despatch of mission to Kabul, and that all apprehension of the measure being opposed by the Liberal party is thus removed. Those who are unacquainted with Afghan politics fancy that the Russians will succeed in establishing their influence at Kabul. But we believe that the English Government will not allow Russia to obtain a footing there. In 1874, after the conquest of Khiva by Russia, the English Government asked her to refrain from further extending her conquests in Central Asia, and she promised not to transgress the boundaries then fixed. But when, in spite of this promise, the Russians sent a body of troops to Merv, under the pretext of chastising the Turkomans, they were reminded of their promise, and were obliged to withdraw. They will now again be taken to task and warned of the danger of intriguing in Kabul. In the face of the late war, which the Russians unjustly waged against the Porte, and their treacherous conduct towards Roumania, it is absurd to

think that they will ever be able to win the confidence of the Afghans. The Afghans have a good opinion of the honesty and justice of the English. From their commercial intercourse with India, they are acquainted with the greatness, power, and the excellent mode of administration of the English Government. If the avarice of the Amir induces him to make friends with Russia, his subjects will prevent him from doing so, and press him rather to enter into a friendly alliance with the English. The Amir is not an absolute power in Afghanistan. The people have also a voice in political affairs, and they are dissatisfied with the Amir for throwing Yaqub Khan into prison. In these circumstances he must needs accede to the wishes of the English Government, and place himself under its protection.

The *Koh-i-Nar* of the 24th August publishes the correspondence respecting the Anglo-Turkish Convention of 4th June, 1878, and briefly reviews the course of events in the East of Europe from the first outbreak of rebellion in Herzegovina in March, 1877, to the Berlin Congress. The article concludes with the following remarks.

Circulation,
540 copies.

With a little attention our readers will know what was agreed upon at the first Conference, and what the Turks have been obliged to consent to at the present time. A great difference will be found between the two situations. Thousands of lives destroyed, trade ruined, and agricultural interests and manufactures sacrificed; a vast debt incurred, and Turkey humiliated. Had she consented to the terms proposed at the Conference she would not have suffered so much degradation and loss. All this must be ascribed to the want of wisdom on the part of her ministers, and the English, in guaranteeing her against further loss, has performed the part of a true friend. England's power is unequalled in the world, her navy is supreme over the seas. What a noble action that a great power like England should take the responsibility of defending

Turkey from further attacks on the part of Russia without seeking any compensation in return. The Turks are fortunate in obtaining this protection, and it is to be hoped they will carry out the reforms needed. Towards this end the English Government has taken possession of the island of Cyprus, which was conquered by Sultan Selim, in 974 Hegira, with the aid of 360 ships of war. Even this occupation is contingent on the Russians retaining Ardahan and Kars, that is to say as long as there is any danger of Russian encroachment. When this danger is removed, that is to say when Russia evacuates Ardahan and Kars, the Convention will be at an end, and Cyprus will be restored. Our readers should consider the great favor bestowed on Turkey by England in making such an arrangement. The British Government has even agreed to pay more than its present revenue to the Porte, or as our able contemporary the *Aligarh Institute Gazette* observes its present revenue being twelve lakhs, the English Government has agreed to pay fifteen lakhs per annum for Cyprus. It is evident from this that no extension of the British empire was ever intended. It is also clear to those who are acquainted with geography that the situation of Cyprus is well suited for the purpose indicated. It commands the Syrian coast, and from thence Kars, Ardahan, and Batoum, and the whole of the Asiatic provinces of Turkey can therefore be readily defended. In short this is the best arrangement that Turkey could have made, and she ought to be grateful to her benefactor, England, and should in all sincerity attend to the amelioration of her Government.

Circulation,
820 copies.

The *Oudh Akbār* of the 29th August argues that two great advantages have been obtained from the despatch of the Indian expeditionary force to Malta, viz., first, that the Government has been fully convinced of the loyalty of the natives, the Hindus having repudiated their religious prejudices, and enthusiastically welcomed the order

to proceed to Malta. Secondly, that the people of all countries have been convinced that in the event of war England can summon troops from India and other dependencies.

The *Pramod Sindhu* of the 26th August expresses great satisfaction at the fact that since the despatch of the expeditionary force to Malta the British public has begun to take a deep interest in all Indian matters, and also refers to the expressions used by her Majesty in praise of the native army and the native chiefs in the speech from the Throne.

NATIVE STATES.

A correspondent of the *Mashir-i-Qaisar* of the 25th August, writing from Kishangarh, complains of the mismanagement of the Kishangarh State. There are two small villages near Kishangarh, inhabited by men of the jogi caste, who were subjected to great oppression on the occasion of the marriage of the son of the Maharaja. They had collected grass and fodder for the use of their cattle, but Diwar Sobhag Mal took it all by force for the horses and camels of the Maharaja. Presents were also exacted from them, and they have abandoned their homes. The inhabitants of other villages are also migrating into British dominions. They being exposed to other calamities, besides the oppression and tyranny of the Darbar. Kishangarh is surrounded by the territories of Jaipur, Jodhpur, &c., and the men of the Menna and Bawariya tribes, who are notorious robbers, and who live in the neighbouring villages of Jaipur and Jodhpur, commit thefts in Kishangarh. The Sardars in whose villages the robbers live do not surrender the latter as they get a portion of the stolen property. Moreover, when a theft is committed at the house of any man, and he reports at the police station, he is charged with being in collusion with the thieves and imprisoned. The Maharaja places an absolute confidence in Diwar Sobhag Mal, and therefore he does what he pleases. Justice is sold to the highest bidder. A man of

Circulation,
215 copies.

Circulation,
112 copies.

Circulation,
820 copies.

Circulation,
77 copies.

the Bawariya tribe stole a cow, and was so severely flogged that he died after six days from the effects of the flogging. The relatives of the deceased will perhaps shortly submit a petition to the Government of India against the Darbar.

Circulation,
215 copies.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Jaipur, says that there is an extraordinary source of revenue in Jaipur, which is perhaps unknown in other Native States. There are some fifteen or sixteen licensed brothels in Jaipur. These brothels are kept by bawds who pay fixed annual fees to the Jaipur Darbar. The most flourishing brothel is that which belongs to Kali Kumhari. It is visited by the nobility and gentry of the city. These bawds procure women even from respectable families. Those who think highly of the civilisation and enlightenment of the Jaipur Darbar will be surprised to hear this.

Circulation,
112 copies.

A correspondent of the *Akhbār-i-Tamannai* of the 24th August, writing from Nipal, states that fifteen new regiments have been enlisted, and that the enlistment of fresh troops is still going on. It is not known why the Nipal State is so largely increasing its army.

Circulation,
820 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 27th August praises the Kapurthala State for its loyalty to the paramount power, and publishes the Persian letters sent by the Panjab Government and His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to the Maharaja of Kapurthala, in reply to his offer of troops to the Government when a war with Russia seemed imminent.

Circulation,
77 copies.

A Gwalior correspondent of the *Benares Akhbār* of the 22nd August praises the Maharaja of Gwalior for his generosity. When, owing to the failure of crops last year, the cultivators began to abandon their villages, the Maharaja remitted the land revenue. He distributes grain among the

famine-stricken people at the rate of one pound of grain to each man. He has employed Brahmans at Gwalior to pray and make offerings to the gods to propitiate them. He also distributes alms to the poor and Brahmans at Benares. He has started some relief works at Gwalior.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Vakil-i-Hindustan*, Amritsar, of the 24th August,

Circulation,
260 copies.

The amalgamation of Sindh with the Panjab. approves the proposed administrative union of the Panjab and Sindh.

Sindh was annexed to British dominions in 1845, and the Panjab in 1849. Had the province of the Panjab come into the possession of the Government of India before Sindh, Sindh would have been originally placed under the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab. Geographically Sindh is united with the Panjab.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Lucknow, says that the people are severely suffering from the scarcity of food since last year. Many well-to-do persons have been reduced to great straits. Many have become bankrupt. The miserable condition of the poor classes may be better imagined than described. Thousands have been reduced to a state of abject poverty, abandoning their houses in search of food elsewhere. But wherever they went they had to encounter the same calamity—starvation. It is to be regretted that Government, instead of rendering relief to the people, has aggravated their miseries by levying the license-tax. Moreover, the want of a check on the part of district officers over the grain-market has induced the grain-dealers to increase the prices. Although the prospects of the next *kharif* harvest are good, the prices are still rising. The rates are changed two or three times during the day in Lucknow. About four or five weeks ago the rate of grain was fourteen seers the rupee. But, in spite of a good rainfall, grain now sells at twelve seers the rupee. There was once a failure of rains in the time of the late

Sardar Ali Khan of Oudh, and the grain-dealers increased their prices; the Nawab warned them, but they closed their shops. On this the Nawab ordered the revenue instalment to be realized in kind, and the grain sold at thirty-two saes the rupee as long as the famine lasted. Upon which the bunniah lowered their prices and opened their shops. If Government were to exercise a control over the grain-market, prices would soon begin to fall.

Circulation,
320 copies.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbār* of the 24th August, in regard to the Oudh judicial scheme, urges that one of the four judges who are to be appointed in Oudh should be a native. The Oudh bar contains some able native lawyers who are quite competent to hold the office of judge.

Circulation,
260 copies.

A correspondent of the *Vakil-i-Hindustan* of the 24th August notices the want of uniformity in the practice of charging court-fees on copies of judgments of criminal courts in the districts of the Amritsar division, Panjab. The want of uniformity in the practice of charging court-fees on copies of judgments of criminal courts in the districts of the Amritsar division, Panjab. As regards the copies of judgments granted by the criminal courts of Amritsar, only one court-fee stamp of eight annas is affixed to the copy, even if the copy of judgment extends over several sheets of paper. This practice is obviously in accordance with the law. But in Gurdaspur a court-fee stamp of eight annas is affixed to every sheet of paper when the copy of the judgment occupies more than one sheet. The criminal courts of the Sialkote district grant copies of judgments on plain paper.

Circulation,
260 copies

A correspondent of the *Vakil-i-Hindustan* of the 24th August, writing from Sialkote, states that an order has been issued by the commissioner of Amritsar prohibiting the admission of the natives of Sialkote to the public service.

The writer also states that Babu Jai Gopal Singh, the district inspector of schools, has sued Munshi Diwan Chand, the proprietor of the *Rafah Am*, Sialkote, for damages for Rs. 2,000, and that some more suits for damages will shortly be brought against Munshi Diwan Chand. The *Vakil-i-Hindustan* is not disposed to believe in the truth of the statement that the commissioner of Amritsar, who is a well-wisher of the natives, has prohibited the inhabitants of Sialkote from admission to the public service, and thinks that its correspondent has apparently misunderstood the meaning of some order of the commissioner.

Munshi Diwan Chand, the proprietor of the *Rafah Am*, and the *Khair Khwah Panjab*, publishes an article in the *Khair Khwah Panjab* of the 24th August which treats of the services which he, in his capacity of municipal commissioner, has rendered to the municipal committee of Sialkote. He argues that at his instance a saving of thousands of rupees has been effected in the expenditure, and that several other reforms have been introduced in the administration of the municipal department, to which Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins, Mr. G. Smyth, and Mr. F. P. Beachcroft, bear witness. Those men whose interests have been affected by the reductions enforced by the municipal committee at his instance have become his enemies, and publish all sorts of things against him in the *Vakil-i-Hindustan*, *Tohfah Kashmir*, &c. In regard to the statement of the *Vakil-i-Hindustan* and the *Safir-i-Hind* that Babu Jai Gopal has sued Munshi Diwan Chand for damages, the latter says that he has never published any defamatory or libellous article, and that in accordance with the provisions of the Panjab Government Circular No. 1133, dated 9th October, 1872, and Resolution No. 15-509, dated 25th April, 1878, of the Government of India, no man can take any action against him without obtaining the permission of the Government.

Circulation,
260 copies.

The *Vakil-i-Hindustan*, Amritsar, of the 24th August, says that the number of professional witnesses is now on the increase in every district. These men hang about the courts, instigate litigation, and earn a livelihood by giving false evidence at courts. As the officers are constantly transferred from one place to another, they have no means of discovering this evil. The commissioner of Amritsar should prepare a list of the names of professional witnesses, and furnish every judicial court in the Amritsar division with a copy thereof, as was formerly done by Colonel Hall.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Berar Samachar*, Akola, of the 25th August, refers to a number of violent and unjust acts committed by the police, and urges the need for improvement. The judge at Sholapur has recorded in Mr. Bedford's case that the conduct of the police was unjustifiable, and in regard to the frauds committed at railway stations during the late Madras famine, it has been ascertained that the police themselves committed many thefts. One Fateh Singh, a head constable at Sholapur, kicked a shoemaker in order to extort confession. The man died, and the head constable has been sentenced to imprisonment for three and a half years. Several other instances of the illegal acts of the police are also mentioned.

Circulation,
215 copies.

The *Mashir-i-Qaisar*, Lucknow, of the 27th August, says that the police constables are allowed to carry swords at night when on duty. But suppose a constable is attacked by a gang of robbers. He cannot defend himself against them with a sword. The constables should therefore be allowed to carry firearms at night.

Circulation,
215 copies.

The *Mashir-i-Qaisar*, Lucknow, of the 25th August, says:—Our Government is famous for its kindness. If it does anything wrong in ignorance, it cannot be taken to task for it. The levy

of the license tax cannot be considered an oppression, because it is intended for the benefit of the country. But there is no doubt that if the Government were acquainted with the miserable condition of the people, it would never impose the license tax at the present time of distress. It is our prayer that even our worst enemy may not be exposed to the same difficulty and hardship in which our Indian traders are at present. Their income is not fixed and certain, while their expenses are fixed. When their daily earnings are hardly sufficient for their necessary expenses, how can they bear the burden of the license tax? In that case they have no way of escaping from their difficulties but by committing suicide. It would have been much better if the tax had been levied only upon the official classes. If a man whose annual pay amounted to Rs. 500 were required to pay a license fee of Rs. 2, he could easily afford to pay it. Moreover, there would be no difficulty whatever in collecting the tax. If it was the wish of the Government to levy the tax only upon the traders, the tax should have been imposed only upon the rich traders and merchants, and upon the learned professions, as for instance, pleaders, &c.

The *Vrita Dhara* of the 19th August, received on the 23rd idem, publishes the circular letter which Mr. Ganesh Vāsdeo Joshi, the secretary to the Sarvajanic Sabha of Poona, has sent to the editors of native newspapers of the Bombay Presidency, regarding the ill-treatment of under-trial prisoners by the police, the substance of the letter is as follows:—Since 1859 a large number of laws and Acts has been enacted, and many reforms introduced. The Government has put a stop to the evil practice called *Dhind*,* obviously with the object of saving the criminal from being subjected to any public indignity. But this object is defeated through the illegal

Circulation,
175 copies.

The handcuffing of under-trial prisoners.

* It consisted in covering the face of the criminal with soot, placing him on an ass, and parading him in this way through the streets.

conduct of the police. As soon as a man is arrested by the police, and for any offence, he is handcuffed, and neither his social position nor the nature of his offence is taken into consideration. In this way he is repeatedly carried by the police from the prison to the court for trial through the thoroughfares and public streets. To avoid this indignity many persons, even if innocent, plead guilty, give evidence as dictated by the police, and so forth. The Surat riot case and the Sholapur railway frauds case best illustrate the truth of our remarks. The conduct of the police in this matter is not in accordance with law. All that the law provides is that necessary measures should be adopted to prevent under-trial prisoners and convicts from escaping. It has been thought necessary to ascertain the public opinion on the subject in order to enable the Sarvajanik Sabha of Poona to decide whether the subject is worth being placed before the Government. In discussing the subject, the editors of newspapers should bear the following considerations in mind :—

First.—What arrangements should be made to secure under-trial prisoners and convicts? If any under-trial prisoner furnishes security, he should not be put in irons.

Second.—What classes of offenders should not be put in irons? The present custom is that convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment are put in irons, and those sentenced to simple imprisonment are not. What arrangements should be made to secure the prisoners outside the prison?

Third.—No European under-trial prisoner or convict is ever put in irons.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The same paper of the 26th August, in regard to the question agitated by Mr. Ganesh Vádeo Joshi, argues that there is no harm in releasing all offenders on bail until their conviction, except men charged with treason, murder, men accused of attempting murder or suicide, men charged with disturbing the

public peace, dakaits and robbers. It is not likely that after furnishing security they will try to evade punishment. Even if one or two escape, it is better that they should escape than that thousands of innocent men should be handcuffed and publicly dishonored. The same policy should be adopted in regard to convicts in the jail. All men guilty of grave offences, as for instance, treason, robbery, murder, &c., should be put in irons in the jail, but the other convicts need not be loaded with fetters. If there are any grounds for suspicion in regard to any prisoner of the latter class, he should be asked to furnish security, and in case of default, should be put in irons. As regards the question that no class of European offenders are ever put in irons, the *Vrita Dhara* remarks that if the Government had made no distinction between European and native prisoners, it would be free from blame on the score of partiality, and the native population would be entirely satisfied. However, it is not right on our part to wish that European prisoners should be also put in irons like natives, but that respectable natives should not be put in irons like Europeans.

The *Vrita Dhara* of the 26th August says that hitherto the law provided no punishment for children below seven years of age for committing any offence. But now it appears to have been settled that if a child throws a stone against a railway train in motion, it may be flogged, or its guardian or parents fined up to Rs. 20. The *Vrita Dhara* argues that corporal punishment might be inflicted upon the children themselves in order to deter them from committing any offence for the future, but that it is by no means right to punish the parents for the offences of their children. The only object which the punishment of parents for the offences of their children can have in view is that they should always keep the children under control, so that the children may not be able to commit any offence. But this is not always possi-

Circulation,
175 copies.

ble, specially in the case of peasants. The children of peasants are generally employed in tending cattle. If a peasant wishes to prevent his child from committing any offence, he must place the child under the care of some man. But a poor peasant cannot afford to pay the wages of a servant.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Vrita Dhara* of the 19th August, received on the 23rd idem, publishes the petition of the agricultural classes under which the agricultural classes of British rule. taluka Akola (Ahmadnagar) have submitted to the Sarvajanic Sabha of Poona, praying that the Sabha should agitate their grievances. The substance of the petition is as follows :—

Under the old *régime* the agricultural classes were allowed to utilise the uncultivated lands without paying any revenue for them. They fed their cattle in those lands gratis. They were allowed to take wood from public forests for fuel and building purposes. They had to pay revenue only for the land which they cultivated. When there was a failure of crops owing to drought, want of cattle, or other cause, the revenue was remitted. But now the revenue is heavily assessed, and even in time of drought is not remitted. No piece of barren or uncultivated land is left in the possession of the cultivator, all such land being appropriated by the forests department. He cannot feed his cattle in Government forests, nor can he take fuel from them. Formerly there were public pasture grounds where the agricultural classes could graze their cattle gratis. But now the Government farms out pasture grounds. Under the native rule the poor classes were assigned land near hills and mountains free of rent or at nominal rent. They supported themselves by cultivating the land, and by selling fuel which they obtained from forests. But now they have neither of these means open to them for their support, and they obtain a livelihood by selling fuel which they secretly obtain from the land belonging to cultivators. If any of

them is apprehended, he is acquitted by the court on the ground that he committed the theft under the pressure of necessity. Thus the Government seeks to practice charity at the expense of the poor cultivators. But if any man were to steal wood from a forest, he would be fined or sentenced to imprisonment.

The *Riyázul Akhbár* of the 25th August, in regard to the illegal proceedings of the Agra police towards the *Nasimi Agra Press* (*vide the Selections* for the week ending the 15th August, 1878, page 718), condemns the conduct of the Agra police, and asks the Government to warn the police for the future.

Circulation,
230 copies.

EDUCATION.

The *Safir-i-Hind* of the 24th August, in an article communicated by Inayat-ul-la, the headmaster of the district school, Gujranwalla, recommends that the small treatise on land measurement and surveying, which has been recently published in vernacular by Babu Kura Mal, the drawing-master of the upper school, Gujrat, Panjab, should be introduced as a text-book in schools in the place of the *Misbah-ul-Masahat*. It should be also comprised in the course of study fixed for the patwaris. It is much better than the *Misbah-ul-Masahat*, and its price is only five annas a copy.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Safir-i-Hind* of the 24th August, in regard to the question, whether the daughters of dancing-girls should be admitted to zanana schools for instruction, which is under the consideration of the Government, remarks that narrow-minded and prejudiced persons no doubt will object to the admission of the daughters of dancing-girls to zanana schools. But in our opinion they should be admitted, and moral education especially should be given to them, so that they may not follow the vile trade of their mothers.

Circulation
200 copies.

Circulation
150 copies.

RAILWAY.

The *Urdu Akhbār*, published in Marathi at Akola, of the 24th August, complains that at the railway stations in Berar the friends of native passengers are not allowed to accompany them to the platform. Thus an invidious distinction is made

between Europeans and natives at the railway stations, which is unjustifiable. Last week at the time of the departure of Major Grant, the judge of the small cause court (Akola), from the railway station, on leave to Europe, the clerk of the court and several vakils wished to go to the platform to see him, but the railway authorities did not allow them to go to the platform. The *Urdu Akhbār* contends that respectable natives should not be prohibited from going to the platform.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1 <i>Asfi-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Urdu	Bi-weekly,	Faqir Muhammad,	Aug. 19th & 22nd	1878.	575 copies.
2 <i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Khwaja Husain Ali,	" 21st	" 24th	125 "
3 <i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	" 24th	" 27th	90 "
4 <i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Mokand Ram	" 21st	" 25th	1,050 copies (including 360 copies taken by Govt.)
5 <i>Akhbar-i-Tamam</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	" 24th	" 25th	112 copies.
6 <i>Akhbaron ka Qiblah</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Fateh-ud-din	" "	" 27th	200 "
7 <i>Akmal-ul-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Sayyid Fakhr-ud-din.	" 25th	" 29th	100 "
8 <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Hon'ble Sayyid Ahmad Khan, Bahadur, C. S. I.	" 24th	" 26th	254 copies (including 40 copies taken by Govt.)
9 <i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	Chandan Lal	" "	" 28th	135 copies.
10 <i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 23rd	" 27th	400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
11 <i>Anwar-ul-Akhbar</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Fateh Muhammad,	" 22nd	" 24th	100 copies.
12 <i>Ashraf-ul-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Muhammad Mirza Khan.	" 21st	" 23rd	100 "

List of papers examined—(continued.)

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
13 Benares Akhbār	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	Bishwa Nath Bhutt	1878. Augt. 22nd	1878. Augt. 26th	77 copies.
14 Berar Mitr	Ellichpur,	Marathi	Ditto	Eknath Sakharām,	" 20th	" 29th	...
15 Berar Samachār	Akola	Ditto	Ditto	Khande Rao Balaji	" 25th	" 28th	250
16 Bharat Bandhū	Aligarh	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Ditto	Tota Ram.	" 23rd	" 27th	150
17 Bostan-ul-Ashqin	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Muhammad Vazir Ali.	" "	" 29th	...
18 Dabdabāh Qaisri	Bareilly	Ditto	Ditto	Raj Bahadur.	" 24th	" 27th	136
19 Dabdabāh Sikandri,	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain Khan.	" 26th	" 28th	430
20 Dharm Samāj Patr,	Aligarh	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-monthly	Badri Prasad	Savan sudi 2nd or 31st July.	" 25th	579
21 Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Ditto	Weekly	Najaf Khan	Augt. 18th	" 27th	125
22 Jaipur Akhbār	Jaipur	Urdu	Ditto	Rai Ganeshi Lal	" 23rd	" 26th	100
23 Jalwah Tār	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	" 24th	" 28th	275
24 Kārdmāh	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Chintamani Saram,	" 26th	" 28th	275
25 Kavi Vachan Sudhā,	Benares	Hindi	Ditto	Sayyid Mir Hasan,	" "	" 24th	135
26 Khair Khwāh-i-Ālam,	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Divan Chand	" 22nd	" 26th	625
27 Khair Khwāh-i-Pan-jab.	Gujran-wala.	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Jawwad Ali	" 24th	" 27th	540 copies (in-
28 Koh-i-Nār	Lahore	Urdu Eng-lish.	Weekly	Mehndi Husain Khan.	" "	" 27th	cluding 60 copies taken by Govt.)
29 Lauh-i-Mahsar	Moradabad	Urdu	Ditto		" 23rd	" 28th	90 copies.

30	Laurence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Sayyid Jamil-ud-din.	20th	23rd	350	"
31	Lytton Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Bulaqi Das	22nd	25th	80	"
32	Mahad Akhbar	Indore	Marathi	Weekly	Ram Krishna Hari,	23rd	28th	225	"
33	Marwar Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	Madho Prasad	19th	24th	110	"
34	Mashir-i-Qaisar	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad Khan.	25th	27th	215	"
35	Meerut Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	24th	"	60	"
36	Mihir-i-Darakshin,	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly	"	21st	23rd	200	"
37	Mitra Bilas	Lahore	Hindi	Weekly	Mokand Ram	19th & 26th	23rd & 29th respectively.	150	"
38	Mufid-i-Hind	Delhi	Urdu	Bi-monthly	Maha Narain	24th	26th	150	"
39	Muhib-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Sayyid Jamil-ud-din.	2nd week	23rd	100	"
40	Mulla-i-Nar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Nabi Bakhsh	27th	29th	40	"
41	Naiar-i-Azam	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Amjid Ali	15th & 22nd,	26th & 27th, respectively.	96	"
42	Najm-ul-Akhbar	Meerut	Ditto	Daily	Muhammad Hayat,	17th, 18th, 19th, 21st & 22nd.	24th, 25th, 26th, 27th & 28th, respectively.	350	"
43	Nar-i-Afshan	Ludhiana,	Ditto	Weekly	Rev. A. P. Kelso	22nd	24th	425	"
44	Nar-ul-Anwar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	24th	"	450	"
45	Nusrat-ul-Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly	"	21st	23rd	125	"
46	Nusrat-ul-Islam	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	"	"	"	50	"
47	Qudh Akhbar	Lucknow,	Ditto	Daily	Shia Prasad	23rd to 29th	23rd to 29th, respectively.	820 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)	"
48	Qudh Panch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	27th	29th	400 copies.	"
49	Panjab-i-Akhbar	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	"	24th	28th	300	"
50	Pramod Sindhi	Amrauti...	Marathi	Ditto	Ishwant Gobind Saktar.	26th	"	"	"
51	Riaz-ul-Akhbar	Khairabad,	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Ahmad	25th	26th	230	"

List of papers examined.—(concluded.)

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
53. <i>Rohilkhand Akbar</i>	Maradabad Urdu	Urdu	Weekly	Harnam Setup	Aug. 24th	Aug. 27th	193 copies
54. <i>Sadagah Akbar</i>	Blawelpur	Ditto	Ditto	Lal Singh	" 19th	" 26th	150
55. <i>Sigaw-i-Badshah</i>	Manafar-	Ditto	Ditto	Rao Amar Singh	" 21st	" 28th	100
56. <i>Sigaw-i-Hind</i>	Amritsar,	Ditto	Ditto	Haider Ali	" 24th	" 27th	200
57. <i>Shola-i-Tar</i>	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 27th	" 29th	275
58. <i>Shubha Chintak</i>	Ditto	Hindi	Ditto	"	" 28th	"	50
59. <i>Sohail Hind</i>	Meerat	Urdu	Ditto	Mugarrab Husain,	" 29th	" 23rd	145
60. <i>Urdu Akbar</i>	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Sayyid Hasan	" 24th	" 27th	200
61. <i>Urdu Akbar (Akola)</i>	Akola	Marathi	Ditto	Kishn Chand	" 22nd	"	150
62. <i>Vakil-i-Hindustan</i>	Amritsar,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" 24th	"	100
63. <i>Vakil-i-Hindustan</i>	Dhar	Marathi	Ditto	Babu Isban Char-	"	"	200
64. <i>Vakil-i-Hindustan</i>	Dhar	Marathi	Ditto	dar.	"	"	"
65. <i>Vakil-i-Hindustan</i>	Dhar	Marathi	Ditto	Ram Chand Balyant	" 19th & 26th	" 23rd & 29th respectively.	175

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PRIYA DAS,
Government Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.